mission and after being drilled in army actics for about a month at that place actics for about the moved on into Los Angeles. That the moved on into Los Angeles. That ity, which is now the pride and glory That of California and has been the delight of tourists and invalids for a score of years, was then an old Spanish town. years, was then an old spanish town, and was inhabited by vile and desper-ate characters. And it shou'l be em-blazoned in letters of undying lustre, that while surrounded by these characters not only in Los Angelez but in Fe, and everywhere they went, "Mormon" soldiers maintained a moral and upright walk, and were never moral and upright walk, and were never once induced to engage in a dishonor-able act. They respected the rights of property even while famine was gnawing at their vitals, and by minding their own business they generally avoided quarrels, but when forced upon them they sustained themselves like brave as many a whipped Spanlard can At this time the dogs in Los Angeles were more numerous than the human beings and the commanding officer ordered them all to be shot. canine massacre which followed was such as to live long in the memories of the soldiers. The sports engaged in at that time were principally cock fights and bull fights, and the unbridled carousels were anything but elevating.

OUT OF SERVICE.

On the Fourth of July, 1847 the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the plaza, 

the Book of Mormon published at San Francisco. During that time Apostle Parley P. Pratt and others labored as onaries in California. In 1877 Elder Rodney C. Badger and others preached he Gospel throughout the State, meet-ng with some success. During the pering with some success. During the per-joid of the midwinter fair Dr. Karl G. Maeser, who was there in charge of the Utah exhibit, was called to open up a mission in California. He accomplished that duty and established headquarters at San Francisco. He was succeeded n 1894, by Elder Henry S. Tanner of his city, under whose regime the mission grew apace. Branches of the Church and Sunday schools were estab-Church and Sunday schools were estab-lished at San Francisco, Sacramento, La Trobe in El Dorado county, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other places. Many of the old "Mormons" who left Utah during the gold craze and allowed themselves to drift away from the Church, have returned to the fold and are once more active mem-bers. Wherever the "Mormon" people have built up a community it has be-come noted for its high moral plane and the industry and sobriety of its mem-bers. The people of California are learning to recognize that truth, and perhaps no where in the world are the Elders accorded more courtesy and kindness than by the citizens of the

It is the mission of the "Mormon" people to build up not to destroy. Wher-

Golden State

range. Principal among these are the wine and fruit valleys of Santa Clara, Sonoma and Napa; and, in the southern part of the state, the Ojai, San Gabriel and Santa Ana.

THE COAST.

ta Ana, which irrigates the orange groves of the Riverside region, are dry

The Klamath river, in the southern

end of the state, is the only stream of

consequence, besides the combined Sac-ramento and San Joaquin rivers, that

breaks through the coast range and

empties into the ocean.

California has a frontage of more han 700 miles on the Pacific ocean; yet, although its variety is remarkable, and its picturesqueness alluring, it is one of the spectacular features that is hardly ever heard of by the traveler, by reason of the fact that it has been made accessible at very few points by regular lines of travel. ever they go they effect a growth, ma- | will suffice to explain its beauties and

co, and thence reaching the ocean however, as for instance, Santa Monica | policiole del policiole del policio del policio de del policio del po through the Golden Gate. These two rivers are perennial, and are navigable Angeles, they are mostly winter reas far as Marsyville on the north and sorts for those who wish to escape the Stockton on the south. The rivers in the southern part of the not mean to say that their lack of a state are mainly torrential, not naviga-ble, and, with the exception of the Sanlarge summer business means a hot and disagreeable summer climate. On the contrary, the summers are far cooler and pleasanter than those at Newort and other popular Atlantic resorts. Wherever there is a large resident population contiguous there is a corresponding generous summer business, supported by the inhabitants; and that is why the Hotel del Monte, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Monica and Long Many of the most picturesque and highly developed regions are the minor valleys distributed through the coast Beach are both summer and winter resorts.

There are certain general charms with which the ordinary traveler is unfamiliar, and which, if he should culti-vate a knowledge of them, would afford him fine and unique delights. There is not space to give the geological history of the State, strange and wonderfully dramatic though it be. Much of this may be inferred from what could be said concerning the gigantic dead vol cances, the geysers and boiling springs, startling upheavals of granite through overlying masses of lava which volcan-ic eruptions spread over the country.

BEAUTIFUL ISLANDS. California has many beautiful islands. Angel, Alcatraz, Goat and Mare Islands. In the bay of San Francisco, are the property of the United States governent. Alcatraz being strongly fortified The traveler to Japan and China will note shortly after leaving Golden Gate a group of sharply serrated island eaks lying about thirty miles off the mainland. These are the Farallones, and inhabited only by the lighthouse keeper and myriads of sea birds. The Santa Parbara Channel Islands are the most important in size and interest of any belonging to the State. They are four in number San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz and Anacapa ranging in size from ien thousand to fifty thousand acres in extent.

Santa Catalina Island, a magnificent salf-tone Illustration of which appears n this issue of the Deseret News, is about thirty miles from San Pedro, the harbor which will give Utah and the United States another trade outlet to the Orient, or about fifty miles from Los Angeles, is a favorite summer re-sort and a most charming ocean retreat. Other small islands are scattered up and down the coast, but are of little interest except for lighthouse purposes. MORMON ISLAND.

The Terminal island is a very much like the Jersey shore at Monmouth beach and Seabright, with the San Pe-dro bay lying back of it, just as the Shrewsbury river and Pleasure bay ile back of the narrow strip of ocean front that makes the beach of those places. Another odd thing about them is this: The old dishing village of Seabright is called Nauvoo; and just back of the Terminal island beach in the bay is Mormon Island. THE FAR FAMED YOSEMITE.

Why should American citizens go to Europe for sights of delight that can be had as well in their own country, of equal or greater quality, and at far less cost? Why travel to Switzerland for is presented a series of views ranging scenery surpassed in the Yosemite, over the whole of the valley and its

meadow, cliff and waterfall about the valley, which have been mostly lost, unfortunately for picturesque reasons high, with sides or walls bare, smooth and entirely destitute of vegetation. Almost the only one still current is that of the valley itself. Yosemite, meaning "Grizzly Bear." The year 1855 first saw travel for pleasure to this This stupendous bulk can be seen from the San Joaquin Plains, fifty or sixty miles away. One writer says: "A single perpendicular wall of this height region. The next year saw the first house built, which is still standing. would make this rock one of the wond The Yosemite is about 155 miles from San Francisco in a direct line, but, by either of the usual routes, nearly 250 miles. The trip is made by rail and stage. The traveler has a steep climb

ers of the world; but here are two such walls, half a mile in length, smooth as marble, meeting at a right angle, which makes "The Captain" absolutely a unique sight." "Sublimity materialized in granite," another strong writer calls it. On the right is one of the most beautiful objects in the world—the Bridal Vell Fall, where the water strikes on a pile of debris sloping, and ushes down in a series of cascades for total distance of nine hundred feet. <u>Է դոկականակարկարկարկարկարկարկարկան ժամանանականական հարավական հայարական հայարական հայարական հայարական հայարական հ</u> When the body of water is not at its trongest, the wind, as it varies in ssure, sways the stream now to one ide now to the other, sometimes as ich as twenty feet from the perpen loular, as If it were a fleecy vell in gin's Tears Fall, two thousand feet A little above the Bridal Vell, on ame side, is that prominent and vely sculptured able of granite ring the name of Cathedral Rock. summit is 2,660 feet above the Just havend are the graceful connected with, but tanding out from, the valley walls, and thrown into wonderful relief as the rying lights fall on them. The "Three Brothers." a triple group, reaching 3.830 eet high, suggests the Indian name for t. meaning "Leap Frog." The gigantic shellsk, like a watch-tower, 3.043 feet high—Sentinel Rock; the Vernal Fall. th its peculiar beauty, which some

> ence, leaping down almost vertical, making a fall of over 2,600 feet—sixteen lmes as high as Niagara,

ink excels all other features in the

lley. The North Dome, 3.568 feet high; splendid figure of Half Dome; the

ap of Liberty; the fantastic natural

erving on the valley walls-all are ondrous. But perhaps the most not-

ble of all is Yosemite Fall, par excel-

The Yosemite would be little less fre-

quented even if all its water falls were blotted out of existence, for its other attractions would still suffice to draw thousands of visitors yearly. Its im-posing peaks seven times as high as the tallest of European cathedrals, its col-

THE HOTEL VAN NUYS.

Southern California has a world-wide reputation for its beautiful hotels. All along the shore from San Francisco to San Diego these splendid tourist homes are found at every attractive point, the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey, the Coronado at San Diego are notable Instances, Los Angeles, and the resorts in the vicinity, are not behind in their luxurious hotel accommodations,

The Hotel Van Nuys, in the heart of the city, is the best of them all. With an annex a block or two away, it has accommodation for five hundred guests. and such as leave nothing to be required. Large, airy rooms, fitted with finest furniture porcelain baths, and expressly made beds that are a comfort to lie in. The parlors and hallways are commodious and cheerful, and gay with the sociable crowds that are always found in them. The table and dining room service are as nearly perfect as can be found anywhere, and the attention paid to the comfort of

the guests is constant and efficient. There are some notable hotel proprietors in America, the Hammonds of New York, Junker of the Del Monte, and Mr. M. M. Potter of the Hotel Van Nuys. He is a peer of the best. He that is doing much for his own fortune, and more for the credit and renown of

FOR A NEW BUILDING.

cure a permanent building for the chamber of commerce. This is to be a fine structure, with room enough for all the offices and to hold the perma-

nent exhibit, and space to rent that will make it self-supporting. From \$89,000 to \$100,000 is to be spent upon the building; and citizens are hard at work upon subscriptions to furnish the site, which is to be given to the chamber free. There is a rival-ry in different business sections of the city to secure the final location, which s bound to be a good one.



Physical Bldg UNIVERSITY OF UTAH BUILDINGS. and the patriotism of the soldiers found | terial, moral and spiritual, and within expression in songs and oratory. The time of enlistment was now nearly out, and the officers used every means in the hearts of men not by the force of might, but rather by the now potent their power to induce the members of the battalion to re-enlist. They said force of love. 

that the Californians would revolt as soon as the battalion left the State, but if it remained they would be afraid to attempt such a thing. But all those brave men wanted to return to their families and friends, who, in turn, were also carving out most memorable pages in American history. One company re-mained, however. With that exception the battalion was mustered out on July 16, 1847, and the men at once began a march of 500 miles, and on August 26th. camped on the banks of the American where the city of Sacramento now stands. They soon after moved on to Sutter's fort and on the promise of employment by Captain John A. Sutter and James Marshall most of them de-cided to remain until the following summer. Messrs. Sutter and Marshall engaged forty or fifty of the battalion to construct a grist mill and a saw mill. the latter to belong to Mr. Marshall. The 'Mormons" were the first to stand on the site of the mill, and between January 15th and 20th, 1848, the mill was completed. The building of the mill would have been impossible at that time had it not been for the "Mormons" who alone possessed the skill and the ability to construct it, because they had among them millwrights, carpenters and me-

chanics of all kinds. THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

On January 23rd, 1848, the eye of James Marshall was attracted to the hed of the mill race by some yellow substance that was lying there. He secured a handfull of the substance after examining it, declared in an and, after examining it, declared in an excited manner to his companion, (James S. Brown, of the "Mormon" battallon) that it was gold. Brown took such small stock in the discovery that he never even mentioned it to his com-panions that night. The next morning Marshall came to Brown with his hat full of the vellow rock, and Brown, selzing a handful of it, cried out, "Gold. boys, gold!" and the thrill of those magic words filled every man in the camp and then spread over the world with their potent spell. A search was then instituted, and many claims that have since enriched hundreds of thousands, with the exception of those who discovered them, were located by the battalion boys.

NEWS SPREAD RAPIDLY.

The exciting news was soon carried to San Francisco and was first published to the world in Brannan's paper. At first the story was ridiculed but when the evidence of its truth was laid out before the eyes of the world. doubt fled and in its place rushed the wild delirium of gold hunting, and men forsook their pursuits of a life time and ran madly towards the setting sun. Many of the inhabitants of Utah were lured from their pioneer homes to follow af-ter the train of fortune seekers, but most of them were disappointed, and while some remained in California and turned their hand to other things, many of them returned to Utah. The news of the old discovery really came from "Mormon" island, where the greatest deposits were subsequently found, but were first located by the "Mormons." There are things that the true "Mor-mon" thinks infinitely more of than gold, the first being the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and when they were told by their inspired leader that Utah was the place for them, in Utah they would have remained though the Sierra Nevada mountains had turned into pure gold and the shifting sands of the Pacoast had become precious diamonds

RESULTANT BENEFITS.

In the light of these events is it not fair to affirm that had not the "Mor-mon" branch of the United Statesarmy, after its disbandment, gone to the American river that the gold of Cali-fornia might have remained undiscovered for decades? But their usefulness to California was not confined to the discovery of gold alone, they assisted materially in the agricultural growth of the State, and the benefits that have accrued to the State from their system

of irrigation cannot be estimated. THE GOSPEL IN CALIFORNIA.

With the same zeal that characterizes bored in the spiritual growth of the State. In 185f President George Q. Can-

the pales of their generous faith they wish to embrace all mankind, holding

## GOLDEN GATE STATE

California has been one of our ima generation. Her name and fame have been heralded in every part of the earth. But her future presents a brighter outlook than the most reseate days of the past. The unfolding of events that has come as the result of the part that Uncle Sam has played in the Philippines during the last two or three years is destined to make her the great gateway to the Orient and the avenue through which our trade reiations with the far east must necessarily be enlarged to proportions so nearly uncircumscribed as to be impossible of conception by man.

The people of Utah have ever looked upon California with peculiarly friendly feelings. It is not strange that they should do so; for at one time it seemed highly probable that the State which has a Pacific coast of more than 700 miles was to become their permanent ome instead of the more desoute and orbidging waste that they selected as an abiding place in the fastnesses of he Rocky Mountains. Now that they are to be drawn closer to the people of Cantornia, through the medium of a en ranroad line, the construction of which will bring increased commercial and social relations, the feeling is in-

To the investor, the sightseer, the healthseeker and the home maker Catifornia offers many inducements. Her advantages are splendidly advertised by people who know how to advertise. In this particular the Southern Pacific has done much and will continue to do much more. The States attractions have been presented in a usand ways.

By very reason of the novelty of all things in Camornia, the traveler can-not inform himself in advance too thoroughty concerning them. He will see strange and occasionally grotesque vegetation; tarmers engaged in pursuits the character of which he almost surey will not understand; nistorical ruins elonging to a civilization which has passed away; fordly country mansions, pretty vaileys, snow-capped mountains, abandoned placer mines with tragic histories, and a thousand other things which, if understood, will arouse interest and yield rich pleasure. The traveler who assumes a lorty indifference to the presence of strangers with whom he may be thrown will surely miss The good-nature of Californians; their positive unselfishness, manifested in a desire that all others should share the good things they en-joy, makes them the most delightful of traveling companions, and, as a rule, easily approachable.

GENERAL FEATURES.

California has two great mountain ranges running north and south, par-aliel to the Pacific Ocean, and extending from the northern extremity of the State two-thirds of the way to the southern end. The one on the eastern border of the State is the Sierra Nevada; that on the western, abutting upon the ocean, the Coast Range. These two ranges meet at their northern and southern ends, and thus inclose the great interior basin, which, 450 miles long and 50 miles wide, comprises, with the contiguous foothill region, the bulk of the arable lands of the State.

The southern meeting point of the ranges is Tehachapi Pass. South of the pass are numerous minor ranges, which have a general easterly and westerly trend. The principal of these are the Sierra Madre, north of Los Angeles, and the San Berardino Range east of

Los Angeles. The great basin north of Tehachapi Pass is drained by two pincipal rivers, the Sacramento in the northern end, flowing south, and the San Joaquin in the southern end, flowing north. These meet midway in the great basin, and, as a single stream, flow westward through a break in the Coast Range, non had his Hawaiian translation of | emptying into the Bay of San Francis-

GROUP OF SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOLS. peculiarities, and indicate the kinds of and equalled in many other parts of delight the most enterprising tourists may experience if he have a love for California? Of the numerous cas-cades and cataracts visited by tourists in Europe, that of Gavarnie, in the Pyrenees the highest of all, whose the beautiful in nature.

For the reason that the coast range vertical descent is 1,226 feet, cannot compare with the Yosemite either in height or volume. The Staubbach in Switzerland is about as high as the abutts upon the sea, the coast generally abounds in bold head lines and promotories not unlike the western coast of Scotland in its ruggedness and its sea-Bridal Veil but the water is so meager ward aspect presenting a high breast to foaming, thundering sea; but it lacks in quantity as to be insignificant by comparison. The fall at Handek is not the quiet inlets of the Scottish coast, and from the Bay of Monterey to the and from the Bay of Monterey to the so imposing as either the Vernal northern limit of the State, in place of Falls or the Nevada. The Voring Foss in Norway is generally admitted the barren desolation of Scotland are splendid virgin forests of pine and red to be the finest waterfall in Europe, but some authorities who have seen wood. These forest clad headlands, so little known to the world, are scantily both, relegate to it an importance in ferior to the Yosemite. In fact taking settled, yet their charms are unsurpassthe whole region this valley, with its five great fails, the lowest of 400 feet able. The true sportsman, as well as the sightseer, will find among them the nd the highest of 2,600 feet, it must be rarest delights which all the West allowed-and a majority of the cuitiaffords, for fish in great quantities and vated lovers of natural scenery have so varieties abound in the ocean streams, and the great silent forests are the haunts of the noblest game. Here one may find deer, jaguars, and black, brown and cinnamon bears. Added to these agreed-that this locality is without a scenery. Nor are the falls themselves all the attraction. The vegetation is full of interest. Alder, willow, Dougattractions are peculiar climatic conlas spruce, sugar pine, yellow pine ditions which exist nowhere else. cedar, fir, Oregon maple, black oak, manzanita, California laurel or bay, are must answer here to say the absence of heat and rains in the summer comsome of the tree growths. Yellow bond lillies, the great white Sierra bines with the other attractions to make these headlands and the mounly, hosackias, wild roses, penstomens tains back of them the ideal resort for azaleas, the "snow plant," exquisite ceanothus or California lilac, and a host of other flowers, notable for bril-FINE OCEAN BEACHES. lancy or fragrance are found here, the Beginning at Santa Barbara where cryptogams or ferns are rich and varithe general course of the mountains changes, occur long stretches of beautious; sphagnun or peat moss, brakes

ful sandy beaches, generally backed by high table lands called mesas.

the water, are much like those

These stretch almost without inter-ruption from Santa Barbara to San student or the scientist are found Diego; and, with the exception of the bay of Monterey, where the supurb reabundantly. sorts of the Hotel del Monte, Santa Cruz and Monterey are found, it is

TRANSVERSE VALLEY. crowning these mesas of the south that most of the beach resorts of California The Transverse Valley of the Yosemite is an almost level area, eight miles long by one-half to one mile wide. Its are placed. These beaches, with referelevation is 4,000 feet, with cliffs and domes in the near neighborhood rising ence to climate and the temperature of most delightful parts of the Mediter-ranean. Surf bathing at all times of to an elevation of from seven to nine thousand feet. Over these vertical the year is a pleasure, and fishing and walls tumbles the Merced river, flowing sailing are uninterrupted souces of delight. Excepting certain of these places, emerging over the rapids at the lower

polypodium, adiantiuns, pellocae aspi-

diums, chellanthes, and a great num

or of species of grasses with many other plants full of interest to the

dominant features. From Inspiration Point looking east the chief points are El Capitan on the left, Bridal Veil Falls and the Cathedral Rocks on the right and in the center a general view of the valley, and, beyond, the canyon of the Tenaya Fork of the Merced river. The

Comparative Salt Lake=Los Angeles Data, 1900. SALT LAKE HAS

A death rate of eight persons per 1,000. An assessed valuation of \$31,950,210, A city taxation rate of \$2.81 per \$100.

A population of 53,531.

A bank clearing record (December estimated) of \$119,984,563.18, Fifteen banks with an aggregate capital of \$3,005,000, and deposits of \$26,016,454.06,

One evening and two morning newspapers. A school population of 14,428 and \$1,000-000 worth of school property. school age is from 6 to 18 years.

wo street car systems with 103 miles of tracks. A modern swerage system and a successfully conducted sewerage farm.

LOS ANGELES HAS

A population of 102,479. A death rate of 16 persons per 1,000, An assessed valuation of \$67,576,074. A city taxation rate of \$1.30 per \$100, A county taxation rate of \$2.10 per \$100. A county taxation rate of \$1.331/2 per

bank clearing record (last two months estimated) \$138,856,762. Twenty-two banks witl an aggregate capital of \$3,270,000 and deposits of \$23,306,507.

Three evening and two morning newspapers.

A school population of 30,355 and \$1,200,-000 worth of school property. The school age is from 5 to 17 years. Five street car systems with 175 miles

A thoroughly modern and well conducted sewerage system.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA